



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

each and every offense: *Provided, however*, That whenever the commissioner of health of the city of Chicago shall discover that any person, firm, or corporation has violated any of the provisions of the foregoing sections, said commissioner shall within 10 days from the date of such discovery, before suit is commenced, notify in writing the person, firm, or corporation guilty of said violation that said violation has occurred, said notice to state the particular provision of the foregoing section or sections that has been violated. All milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk brought into the city of Chicago, or sold, offered for sale, or kept with the intention of selling, or of using in the manufacture of ice cream, which does not comply with the requirements as set forth in the foregoing section, or with the standards therein set forth, shall be condemned by the commissioner of health and rendered unfit for human food by coloring or otherwise treating, or shall be condemned, seized, and destroyed: *Provided*, That if in the opinion of the commissioner of health it is proper to do so the said milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk may be tagged as follows: "Condemned, commissioner of health, Chicago," and returned to the shipper or producer.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

#### DETROIT, MICH.

#### DOGS—MUZZLING OF AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY MAY BE KEPT. (ORDINANCE ADOPTED SEPT. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That sections 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 of chapter 151 of the Compiled Ordinances of the City of Detroit for the year 1904 be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, or harbor a dog in the city of Detroit without first having obtained a license therefor from the mayor, in compliance with the provisions hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That at no time shall any dog so owned or harbored be allowed to go at large without being provided with a good and sufficient muzzle, rendering it impossible for such dog to bite or snap.

SEC. 2. Upon application filed with the license clerk, giving the full name and residence of the applicant, the mayor shall cause to be issued by such clerk to each applicant a license to own or harbor a dog and to permit the same to run at large for the term commencing from the date of such license and terminating the 1st day of May following, excepting as herein otherwise provided. Said license shall contain on the back thereof a printed copy of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. No person shall harbor or keep any dog which by loud or frequent or habitual barking, yelping, or howling shall cause serious annoyance to the neighborhood or to people passing to and fro upon the streets. No person shall own or harbor a fierce or vicious dog, or a dog that has been bitten by any animal known to have been afflicted with rabies. No owner or person harboring or keeping any such dog shall suffer the same to run at large at any time within the city limits, nor shall any person owning or harboring a bitch in heat permit or suffer the same to run at large within the city limits. Any person allowing a dog habitually to remain and be lodged within his or her house, store, building, inclosure, or premises shall be considered as harboring or keeping the same within the meaning of this ordinance. It shall be the duty of every person owning or harboring a dog which has been attacked or bitten by another dog or other animal showing the symptoms of rabies to immediately notify the police department that they have such a dog in their possession.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of every patrolman in said police department and of every other person who may be appointed by the common council for that purpose to promptly seize, take up and place in said pound all the dogs that may found running at large, harbored or owned contrary to the provisions of this ordinance; and for every dog so impounded the patrolman or party appointed as herein provided, delivering the same at the pound, shall be entitled to receive from the city treasurer the sum of 25 cents upon surrender to the treasurer of the receipt mentioned in section 8 hereof.

SEC. 10. All dogs not claimed and released within 48 hours after being impounded shall be destroyed, or if the animal is worthy and valuable the same shall be sold by the poundmaster at the pound by a public outcry to the highest bidder, at the hour of noon next succeeding the said 48 hours: *Provided*, That dogs impounded because found at large, unmuzzled, shall be destroyed forthwith: *And provided*, That dogs impounded having been exposed to rabies, or any dog that has attacked a person, shall be kept until such time and under such conditions as shall be required by the board of health, and it shall be the duty of the poundmaster to notify the board of health when he has any good reason to believe that he has such dog in his possession.

SEC. 11. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

#### GALVESTON, TEX.

#### PLAGUE—PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF BY VESSELS. (ORDINANCE ADOPTED AUG. 29, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any persons in charge of any vessel having sailed from or having touched at a port infected with bubonic plague or suspected of infection with bubonic plague, to dock, berth, or moor, or to cause to be docked, berthed, or moored, any such vessel at or to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead in the harbor of Galveston, without first having obtained written permission from the health physician of the city of Galveston so to do; and the person in charge of such vessel shall make written application to the said health physician for such permission, which application shall set forth the name of said vessel, the name of the master thereof, and the name of the agent or consignee, the character of the cargo contained in said vessel, the name of the port from which said vessel sailed, the name of all ports at which said vessel may have touched or called since said sailing, the time and place when and where said vessel was last fumigated, and the dock or pier in Galveston at which said vessel proposes to dock.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any vessel to lay, fasten, or cause to be laid or fastened any line, rope, or cable from said vessel to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead, or to any other vessel, in the harbor of Galveston unless such line, rope, or cable is fixed and equipped with what is known as a rat protector or rat guard, the same being not less than 36 inches in diameter and of a pattern or design approved by the city health physician.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any vessel to lay, place, or install, or to cause to be laid, placed, or installed, any plank, step, gangplank, or gangway from such vessel to any other vessel or to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead in the harbor of Galveston save and except during such time as said vessel may be actually receiving or discharging cargo or passengers, and immediately upon such vessel's ceasing to receive or discharge cargo or passengers any and all planks, steps, gangplanks or gangways leading from said vessel to any other vessel or to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead shall be withdrawn and removed.

SEC. 4. Before any such vessel as is described in section 1 of this ordinance shall receive or discharge cargo or passengers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, the person in charge of such vessel shall so notify the health physician of the city of Galveston, and said health physician shall thereupon place a competent guard or watchman upon said vessel, whose duty it shall be to see that all the provisions of this ordinance are complied with and the said guard or watchman shall be paid for his services by the person in charge of the said vessel.

SEC. 5. By the term "any person in charge of any vessel" as used in this ordinance is meant any person who as master or officer is in charge of and has authority over said vessel.

SEC. 6. Whenever the deck of any vessel berthed, moored, or docked at any wharf, pier, or bulkhead in the harbor of the city of Galveston shall get to be less than 7 feet above the surface of such wharf, pier, or bulkhead then in that case said vessel